THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1773. THE NUMBER 357.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

LANEVILLE, February 8, 1773.

THE *ſheriffs who have been ſo long in arrear to his Majeſty's revenue of quitrents are once more called upon, in this public manner, to ſettle their accounts with the Auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the Receiver's office by the 25th of* April *next. My inſtructions on this head are poſitive and peremptory, and I ſhall be obliged, in conſequence of them, ſtrictly to enforce the law againſt every ſheriff who fails in his duty, and neglects to make due payment.* RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

Mr. RIND,

HODIE MIHI CRASTIBI.

A FEW days ago I took down ſome very old pamphlets to turn over, that I might not read any thing that would require any burthen to my memory, and by chance I met with an old liſt of epitaphs, &c. among which, although I ſaw many a *memento mori*, yet only one of them ſeemed to ſtrike me, that which I have made the motto to this paper. The ſhortneſs, as well as the expreſſiveneſs of the words, ſuited ſo fitly to the tranſitorineſs of life, that I could not avoid conſidering the propriety of them, as ſomething in the true ſublime, if the half read critics will pardon me the uſe of the term. Therefore I complimented them with every ſerious thought on the real ſituation of human nature, as they muſt certainly put every ſtately *tibi* who reads them in mind that poſſibly tomorrow, or ſooner, he may be in the low inhumed condition of the humbled *mihi* before him. This naturally led me to endeavour to carry the ſentence through all the variety of ideas that the vaſt range of human conception is capable of, that I might catch every parallel to which this motto would alſo be a good leſſon. In that round of imagination I fell upon the preſent attack on freedom, which we read of in our papers, begun, and poſſibly by this time put in execution, againſt our poor unhappy countrymen the Rhode Iſlanders. To mention for what they are to be thus reduced to ſlavery, without a proper information of the particulars, might perhaps make any body too haſty, either in concluding their guilt, or impalliating their offence. Therefore as it ſeems as if theſe particulars are not intended impartially to be known in America, I ſhall only ſay that as yet we are but publicly informed that it is for burning the Gaſpee armed ſchooner. Let the puniſhment be adequate or not to the offence, this motto *hodie mihi craſtibi* is ſurely as applicable to freedom violated, or even juſtly taken away, as it is to life itſelf, and of courſe it behoves every man to conſider that what *this day* may be one man's, or one peoples fate, may be his *tomorrow*. Every freeman, then, ſhould aſk himſelf, let him live where he will, whether in Great Britain or in America, what is that life which he fancies that he enjoys, without that active drop called freedom, allowed by nature, and of courſe by his particular conſtitution, to preſerve the due medium of life, in its various purpoſes either of mind or body? That drop which, like the human bile, if the learned faculty will ſpare me the application, attenuates or renders more fluid the ſeveral viſcid and coagulating humours, that would otherwiſe obſtruct life in its natural and neceſſary channels. To be ſure, there is no man who hath not ſold his birthright for a *meſs of pottage*, or, as the Beotian tranſlators render the Hebrew text, for *buttermilk and pratars*, but muſt own that freedom and life, like twins joined in one body, cannot be prudently ſeparated; for although the latter for a while may be languiſhingly continued without the former, yet no one who has ever experienced them together can poſſibly think that ſuch a languiſhing continuance can be in the leaſt deſirable. No, it rather ſeems as if

Heaven in our cups this pleaſing drop has thrown,
To make the nauſeous draughts of life go down.

And to think otherwiſe of freedom, on account of ſome abuſe of it, is, indeed, to condemn one's ſelf to act the fataliſt in every ſenſe of the doctrine; for the free agency of every member of every ſociety, whether the civil or the religious, has its *modus agendi* preſcribed to it, as well by the laws of man as of God, beyond which it cannot act with juſtice, and therefore not with impunity; by which laws, however, it can only be adjudged, and then but by a conſtitutional enquiry. I have reaſon therefore to hope that nothing but mere ignorance can fancy that I am endeavouring, by this analogy between freedom and life, to hint that this right to freedom cannot be forfeited. For my part I know of no right upon earth held indiſſoluble by any tenure; but I have taken up my pen purely to induce a proper conſideration on this motto *hodie mihi craſtibi*, in every man who fancies himſelf free, when he knows not how ſoon, or how equally fleeting, his freedom may be, though he ſhould be permitted to exiſt; therefore it ſhould engage him ſeriouſly to examine as well how his freedom or his life may be taken away, that by his own prudence he may endeavour to avoid the forfeiture of either to the ſociety in which he lives. Common ſenſe, then, ſhould inform us all that by common juſtice the forfeiture of either ought to be equally, and with great candour, adjudged of; and it muſt become a queſtion, which I am perſuaded can never be fairly ſolved, how ſuch a neceſſary appendage as freedom is to life can be forfeited in any other manner than by the ſame methods, which we know that our lives can? Could any man who has ever experienced their inſeparability (ſhould he forfeit his life) agree to be indulged by a pardon to enjoy that, provided he would give up his freedom? I cannot but think that this muſt be too cloſe an application to any breaſt, not inſtructed by birth, to heſitate long about the anſwer.

It has been, it ſeems, ſurmiſed that the rebellious ſtate in which theſe iſlanders muſt have been, when they perpetrated that action, may have rendered it ſuſpicious, that they would not have ſuffered the offence to be conſtitutionally adjudged. This can be no Britiſh reaſoning; for then the ſame thing may be concluded in every caſe. To be ſure, then, ſuch an indulged ſuſpicion cannot but help to confirm the analogy between freedom and life, and muſt eſtabliſh the equality of the motto as to both, *hodie mihi craſtibi*. But how can it be ſuppoſed that ſuch a m——l arbitrarineſs, which could order ſquadrons and armies to ——p theſe people, could adopt ſo ſpecious, as well as ſo dangerous, an excuſe for the attempt? If I could think ſo of them, I would aſk whether it has been ever known, that when ſuch an arbitrary experiment had eſtabliſhed itſelf into a precedent, it has either confined itſelf to the complexion of the offence, or, indeed, contented itſelf with ſuch delinquents only on which it commenced? May not, then, the ſame pretended, or at beſt but preſumed, *rebellious diſpoſition* be urged againſt any behaviour that a reſentful man in office ſhall be pleaſed to ſuggeſt, and *wantonly* to aggravate by his ſquadrons, his armies, his ——d Judges, &c. to make a ſhew only for a fair examination? Will not, then, every man living in America, at leaſt, be under the ſame unhappy predicament with the iſlanders, who ſhall but dare to complain, or even to ſpeak, of his violated rights? But in order to quiet ſome reaſonable alarms that this *lugging* a man from the leaſt chance of his vicinage to a place where his *pares* cannot poſſibly attend, to digeſt and pronounce the nature of his offence, to be tried for that offence; I ſay, to quiet that preſumptive alarm, which his fellow ſubjects at home (as it is called) may naturally take on their own accounts, who may be the next to be ſo ſerved, ſhould ſuch a proceeding gather from ſuch a violent precedent, they may poſſibly advance that it is only done that wiſer and better Judges may determine the matter of the offence, and its puniſhment, under their own eyes. But the *egg* is ſo certainly known by the *crow* that lays it that the bird hatched from it muſt forever be ſuſpected, eſpecially when it is often *caged* up, by particular inſtructions, to countenance, if not juſtify, any method of proceeding, however unconſtitutional, that it muſt be but a very ſmall conſolation to any ſubject of Great Britain, already *prejudged*, to be ſo compelled to a trial, eſpecially the diſtant free born ſubject in America, who has now repeatedly experienced an intention to diveſt him of every conſtitutional Britiſh right. For though in the caſe of a SOMERSET, or any other ſlave-born black, ſuch Judges may, in the ſupport of freedom, overlook, or ſeem to forget, the ſeveral acts of PROPERTY, that would have ſtared a much leſs knowledge, joined with a much leſs venality, full in the face: Yet in the caſe of an American free born white ſubject it ſeems rather to be dreaded, that the *older*, the more *obſolete*, and longer *dormant*, act of Henry VIII. that mere warrant for murder would be remembered and even ſtrained againſt him (according to a late intentional revival of the act, though moſt unconſtitutionally effected) eſpecially where every cauſe now-a-days ſeems to be ſo artfully bewildered, or quibbled into ſubtle points of law, that jurymen (thoſe bulwarks of all liberty) are often deterred out of their *general power* of deciding the rights of their fellow ſubjects; or where queſtions are tendered to their conſiderations in enquiry, that nothing but a mere *unſuſpected ignorance* could excuſe from being moſt inſidiouſly contrived. Surely then every paragraph, amounting to ſuch a pregnant expectation, muſt conclude ſtrongly in ſupport of the analogy aimed at between freedom and life. *Hodie mihi craſtibi.*

Indeed every idea of this ſcheme centers in a halter, and every ſtrand of that halter is *reſentment*, and that againſt all America, provoked by the ſtruggles made againſt the taxation aimed at, by the memorable ſtamp act. The extraordinary projector of that but with difficulty put up with the defeat which the nation gave him, in that bold inſtance of violating the conſtitutional right which every Briton had of taxing himſelf by his repreſentatives; but as he had not carried his plan of corruption far enough, he could only bequeath his *threats* to the *money changers* who ſucceeded him, whoſe open buſineſs ſince has been to turn the houſe of prayer into ——; and behold to what a pitch has that aſſiſtance carried theſe his ſucceeding directors, influenced, no doubt, by the ſame reſentful conduct, a reſentment that could only be appeaſed by a *down right murder*. The letting blood for the diſorder in the delinquents vicinage, even the conſtitutional bed chamber aſſigned him on the ſpot, as it were, which carries with it every rational expectation to remove the evil, or to effect a cure, would be too much like the old Engliſh phyſician, who only draws blood to ſave life in every real or analogical inſtance of diſorder; but theſe reſentful doctors only attempt their cures by actual murder, with all its concomitant, *butchering horrors*. There is ſuch a *ne tenter aut perfice* in the endeavour, ſuch a mere *kill or cure* in the *doſe* intended, that it is much to be wondered at that it has not been more frequently recommended in the medical eſſays of government. A Sidney, or a Locke, would have been fond to have met with ſuch a diſcovery to have reaſoned upon in their ſenſible, though but caſual, diſquiſitions on civil diſtractions. But poſſibly court phyſicians do not care to make their noſtrums too public, leſt their *rebellious* patients, under the operations of them, ſhould fall into a ſtate of deſperation, and they of courſe be c——lly condemned themſelves for malpractice. Is this the avowed uſe of the Britiſh cannon! this the motive for ſettling colonies within their reach! Are theſe floating batteries, ſo lately famed for ſhaking and levelling forts, fortreſſes, and caſtles, of the nations ſtanding enemies, to their very foundations, to be at laſt employed in knocking down the profitable American farmers cottages, or their graziers ſtalls? Certainly the annals of 1773 will make a moſt glorious appearance on the ſhelves of 1759. O for ſome inimical compact, rather than this of parents againſt their children, to deal about every *quickening inſult*, every *rouzing hoſtility*, to force theſe *friendlike*, domeſtic directors, to employ their ſquadrons in nobler purpoſes than thoſe of ſtrowing *Britiſh fields*, with *Britiſh citizens*, and drenching them with *ſlaughter*, and with *blood* more dear than that of patricians, in its vulgar appellation; the blood of innocents! O Heaven!

Your general complaints, Rind, againſt too much length, here prevents my pointing out another circumſtance that ſeems ſtealing in with all its concealments, to bring all America into the ſame ſituation with theſe unhappy iſlanders; for where ſuch inquiſitions are opening on American ſubjects only, apprehenſions ought never to be charged with a prophetic wildneſs. But as no eye but that of a ſupine indolence, or that of a real abſentee, which knows not that it ſees an object, though it long ſeems to be poring at it, can avoid taking the hint, I ſhall only, in ſhort, bid every prudent Virginian, at leaſt, to look well to thoſe warrants of aſſiſtance not long ago moved for, and refuſed, becauſe not located to the places and goods ſuſpected, as they are again to be moved for, attended with ſome mercenary opinion, which Judges, ſworn to make the laws their only rule of determination, and Judges, ever acting up to ſuch oaths, will ſurely never be influenced, by ſuch new methods of making laws for the ſubjects, to agree to; and then beware of the ſtrange pretext to ——, and conſider the intended complexion of that effect. Can it then be poſſible for any free born ſubject, who

has never forfeited his freedom, to submit (with his life) to have his innocent and not ſuſpected houſe, his conſtitutional caſtle, ſearched by theſe half ſtarved harpies, prowling for a ſubſiſtence? If it cannot, the *bodie*, the TODAY, of theſe poor Rhode Iſlanders, will lead to the *cras*, the TOMORROW, of every colony in America, and this by a m——l contrivance; for here they would begin with enſlaving, that, as it was once ſenſibly urged in P——t, ſuch numbers, ſo dead to every feeling of oppreſſion, might be the proper tools to enſlave the reſt of the nation with.

Is this the beginning of that *change* in adminiſtration which America ſo willingly flattered herſelf that ſhe ſhould have no cauſe to lament! Is this the *gandet teramine virtus!* Could virtue only form to itſelf the ideas of blood and murder in ſuch a caſe to rejoice in! Could it not endeavour at a more conſiſtent muſic than the cries of expiring innocents! Certainly every ſurviving Rachael muſt, with her inceſſant, her comfortleſs tears, record the miſeries of the preſent day on the obdurate hearts of theſe noble projectors, and their venal executioners. Poſſibly it might have been expected that the natural tendency of human nature only between American parents and children would have made theſe unhappy creatures ſurrender up themſelves as required; but certainly when a man finds himſelf already prejudged by the very mode of apprehending him, the actual loſs of freedom, doubtleſsly to be followed in every juſt and prudent expectation by death, muſt remove all the tenderneſs of nature, and make them the more deſperate in their own preſervation.

It uſed to be an approved ſaying, in every body's mouth, *Nemo repente fit turpiſſimus*; but what muſt we think of this firſt public *deviation*, this inſtantaneous *digreſſion*, from a conſtantly preſumed goodneſs of heart! To be ſure, the days of the ſecond Dionyſius of Sicily are reviving among us, when experienced age became taught to lament the removal of one tyrannical monſter from the certain expectation of a worſe to ſucceed him. But probably the *Satanic* diſguiſed Lucifer, under the banner of ſome *matrimonial connection*, may have ſet his *maſtiffs proper*, his ſupporters looſe, again to rouſe the dying, unnatural conteſt between Great Britain and her colonies, this diſpute about their infringed and violated conſtitutional rights, which, if continued, can only end in one general anarchy, that muſt inſtruct every ſubject how to *die hard*, or to ſhelter himſelf under ſome fatal D——m, which God, of his infinite mercy, avert! as being of the moſt dangerous of all the forms that were deemed of *civil inſtitution*.

As the printing of this ſo near the ſetting the Aſſembly is but mere accident, it is hoped no reader will conclude it written either to foment hoſtilities with, to ſtudy inſults againſt, or frame libels on adminiſtration; and further, that no perſon, inveſted with a repreſentative capacity, will think that he ſhall diſparage his conſtituents by decently endeavouring *again* and *again* to ſupport their conſtitutional rights, that poſterity may never find themſelves precluded, by any neglect or tacit ſubmiſſion of their anceſtors, from doing whatever the grand diſpoſer of all things may, in his wiſdom, one day enable them to effect. Perhaps a PHILIP, better informed, may yet be inclined to liſten to and adjuſt the humble claims of his ſtill faithful ſubjects.

The motto paraphraſed according to the foregoing.

My fate's today; tomorrow you muſt die!
Juſt ſo it is with fancied liberty.
Rhode Iſland firſt, her freedom loſt today;
Tomorrow ends it in America.
Does Britain think ſhe can be free alone?
Alas! how idle! how incautious grown!
All heads, without their limbs, muſt be undone.
What boots it who's enſlav'd, or firſt or laſt?
'Tis equal chance, when ſuch a die is caſt.
Corruption plann'd it; what can ward the ſtroke?
To hope it otherwiſe is a ſimple joke.
Be wiſe in time, nor with deſponding cry,
He muſt be free who can for freedom die.

LONDON, December 14.

IN the debate about an act for reſtraining the Eaſt India company from ſending ſupervifors to India, Alderman Harley ſaid that the company this time are much diſtreſſed; and yet they were going to ſend out ſupervifors, the expence of which would, he thought, amount to 120,000l.

Then Mr. Dempſter roſe up, and ſpoke to the following purport: The proceedings of the ſecret committee are the moſt extraordinary I ever heard of. The idea of a ſecret committee is unconſtitutional, and only allowable in caſes of a criminal nature. The honourable Alderman ſpeaks of the diſtreſs of the Eaſt India company: It is true, Sir, there is a deficiency of caſh at preſent, but I affirm that the affairs of that company are neither in a ruinous nor a deplorable ſituation. The honourable Gentleman complains of the extraordinary expences attending the commiſſion. That expence is not yet aſcertained; and, Sir, ſince Parliament have undertaken to enquire into their affairs, they reſolved to wait the determination of the Houſe, before they proceeded any farther in the buſineſs of the ſupervifors. The abuſes committed in India, particularly at Bengal, made it neceſſary a ſet of Gentlemen ſhould be appointed, in whom we could confide, for regulating and managing our affairs in India. The choice fell upon ſix Gentlemen; and notwithſtanding the great expence, which the honourable Alderman has calculated to be 120,000l. yet I affirm that millions may be ſaved in conſequence of that expence. The report, as it lies on the table, ſtrikes at the very charter and conſtitution of the company. It is the moſt unprecedented and unparliamentary proceeding I ever knew. I am far from denying the power of Parliament, and their right to ſuperintend the company; but before they venture to diſpoſſeſs the company of its privileges, they ſhould be firſt aſſured of thoſe privileges being abuſed. Nothing elſe can juſtify ſuch a meaſure; and as that has not yet appeared, I hope the Houſe will proceed to the previous queſtion.

Lord North It is the wiſh of Parliament, and particularly of adminiſtration, to make the Eaſt India company a great and glorious company, and ſettle it upon a permanent foundation. They are going into an expenſive commiſſion, at a time when they are conſiderably in arrears to government, at an expence, Sir, of 120,000l. Surely, Sir, it is the duty of Parliament to preſerve them from ruin. I am ſure no hoſtile intentions are conceived againſt that company; but the committee, appointed by ourſelves, have judged it expedient a reſtraint ſhould be laid, and as no reſtraint can poſſibly be laid but by an act of Parliament.

Mr. Burke. I riſe up to thank the noble Lord in office for his extreme bounty in aſſuring us that no hoſtile intentions are deſigned againſt the Eaſt India company, and that he wiſhes to make it a *great* and *glorious* company (for thoſe are his *pompous* expreſſions) and put it upon a permanent footing. Three Kings have entered an unfortunate kingdom with fire and ſword, in order, I preſume, to make it alſo a *great* and *glorious* kingdom, and ſecure to it its *liberties* and *laws*. They have publiſhed a manifeſto to that purpoſe, which the noble Lord has perhaps juſt received; and he gives it to you today leſt it might be ſtale tomorrow. But let us examine into this extraordinary matter: Here is a committee appointed laſt year, a fair and open committee, which have produced nothing. This was the lawful wife publicly avowed: but, finding her *barren*, they have taken a neat, little ſnug one, which they call a *ſecret committee*, and this is her *firſt born* Indeed, from the ſingular expectations of this extraordinary delivery, I am apt to think ſhe was *pregnant* before *wedlock*; yet after all, what is this report but a direct invaſion of the company's charter? It is, Sir, a bill to ſuſpend a law of the land; it is neither more nor leſs; and we are, after the diſtreſſing the company, about to rob them of their charter, and overthrow their conſtitution. In the year 1767 adminiſtration plundered the company of 400,000l. and this I aſſert to have occaſioned their preſent diſtreſs. If we ſuffer this bill to paſs, we ſhall, in fact, become the Eaſt India company; and you, Sir, will be ſeated in that chair with a little hammer, by an inch of candle. The Treaſury Bench will be the buyers, and on this ſide we ſhall be the ſellers; the ſenate will become an auction room, and the Speaker an auctioneer! Shame upon ſuch proceedings! Here is an end to confidence and public faith. Public faith! alas! that has long been given up; that has not been attended to for ſome years. However, I hope the Houſe will let this report lie upon the table until the ſecret committee have furniſhed us with more ſubſtantial reaſons than have yet appeared for invading the charter of that company.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 11.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE, his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, offer our grateful thanks to your Lordſhip for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

The alarming and ruinous progreſs of forgery evinces the neceſſity of convening us at this period; on ſo important an occaſion, as one wherein the credit of the colony is ſo much concerned, we judge with your Lordſhip, that the voice of the people by their repreſentatives, and every branch of the legiſlature, can only apply a cure to this political malady.

From the experience we had of your adminiſtration at our laſt meeting, we found in you a ready diſpoſition to concur in every meaſure, and aſſent to every law recommended to your conſideration; in our receſs we have ſeen your vigilance employed in the execution of the laws, by purſuing every ſtep for the detection of the ingenious, and therefore more dangerous artifices of the forgers of our paper money; your Lordſhip's activity in this inſtance commands our warmeſt acknowledgments, as members of a community, whoſe fortunes might have been deeply affected by the circulation of a baſe medium vile in its nature, as deſtructive in its conſequences.

In the maintenance, protection, and advancement of this colony, your Lordſhip may ever rely on our zealous co-operation; and we beg leave to aſſure you, when we conſult its proſperity, we do not loſe ſight of that of the Mother country, eſteeming, with your Lordſhip, their intereſts to be inſeparable.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER *offering you my moſt ſincere acknowledgment for this freſh mark of your goodneſs, permit me to aſſure you that nothing can give me greater pleaſure than the thoughts of having acted in ſuch a manner as to merit your approbation, which cannot fail of being extremely flattering to me.*

To his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, beg leave to return your Excellency our unfeigned thanks for your kind ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

It gives us much concern to find that our paper currency, which we hoped had been effectually guarded, hath been forged in ſo ingenious and maſterly a manner as to render the counterfeits of it the moſt dangerous and alarming. The debaſing of our gold and ſilver coin alſo we conſider as the greateſt addition to our calamities; but it affords us much conſolation to be informed by your Excellency, that miſchiefs, of ſuch extenſive and deſtructive influence, have been ſo happily and ſeaſonably diſcovered, and that the authors of them are likely to be brought to exemplary and condign puniſhment. We beſeech your Excellency to accept our grateful acknowledgments for giving us ſo early an opportunity of deliberating on a ſubject of ſuch infinite importance to the credit of this colony. We will take the matter immediately under our moſt ſerious conſideration, and flatter ourſelves that, in the diſcuſſion of this, and every other ſubject, which may come before us, we ſhall give your Excellency the moſt convincing proofs of that coolneſs and candour, which a proper regard to our own honour will incline us to upon all occaſions.

Senſible, as we are, my Lord, of the reciprocal benefits which redound to our Mother country and this colony from their intimate connection with each other, we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves and the duty we owe to our conſtituents, did we not conſider their intereſts as inſeparable: We cannot therefore but receive great ſatisfaction and pleaſure from your Lordſhip's aſſurances of your concurrence with us in enacting ſuch laws as may be thought advantageous and conducive to the happineſs of both countries.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I RETURN *you my moſt hearty thanks for your moſt obliging addreſs. It gives me much pleaſure that you propoſe taking immediately under your moſt ſerious conſideration the ſubject for which you are now aſſembled; and I make no doubt but your wiſdom will ſuggeſt ſuch a plan as will relieve this country from the very unfortunate ſituation in which you now find it.*

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of the Honourable the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1773.

THE Houſe, according to order, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into their further conſideration the Governor's ſpeech.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Bland took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. Bland reported from the committee that they had come to a reſolution, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the ſame was read, and is as followeth, *viz.*

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that, in order to relieve the people from their preſent diſtreſs, occaſioned by the circulation of counterfeit paper money, the Treaſurer ought to be empowered to borrow ſpecie to redeem the emiſſions of 1769, and 1771; and, if he cannot effect the ſame in a ſhort time, that thoſe notes now in circulation ought to be called in, and exchanged for others, to be iſſued, the moſt guarded that may be againſt counterfeits, to circulate until a proper paper can be imported for a further exchange of ſuch as may not then be otherwiſe redeemed.

The ſaid reſolution, being read a ſecond time, was, upon the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe.

Ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant to the ſaid reſolution, and that Mr. Treaſurer, Mr. Bland, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. Cary, Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. Harriſon, do prepare, and bring in the ſame.

MARRIAGES.

BENJAMIN DULANY, Eſquire, of Maryland, to Miſs FRENCH, of Fairfax county, with a fortune of twenty thouſand pounds.

Doctor WILLIAM BROWN, of Alexandria, to Miſs SCOTT, daughter of the Reverend Mr. Scott, of Prince William.

Heaven to KITTY's lovely form has join'd
An elevated ſoul, a ſpotleſs mind;
Her boſom, fraught with ev'ry female grace,
Heightens the glowing beauties of her face.
Charms ſuch as theſe muſt ev'ry breaſt inſpire
With love's ſoft tumults, and create deſire:
But KITTY can of BROWN alone approve,
His kindred virtues warm her into love;
To him, with modeſt grace, the maid reſigns,
And her chaſte rapture ev'ry joy refines.
Long may HYGIEA bleſs the matchleſs pair,
And HYMEN make them his peculiar care.

On hearing that the Reverend Mr. ——— preached the ſermons of other Clergymen.

THE ſermons of others 'tis ſaid that — preaches,
For no man his own ever thought 'em:
This cenſure his honeſty falſly impeaches,
Since well do I know where he bought 'em.

To be SOLD, for the benefit of the inſurers, or owners, on the 22d inſtant (March) at the houſe of Mr. Caleb Upſher, in Accomack, and on the next day at the houſe of Capt. John Coleburn, in ſaid county,

A FURTHER quantity of goods ſaved out of the ſhip Phœnix, John Lamount, maſter, from Glaſgow; together with the hull of the ſaid veſſel.

EDWARD KER.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 29th of this inſtant (March) if fair, if not, the next fair day,

SEVERAL LOTS in the town of Colcheſter, in Fairfax county, which appear to be forfeited by not building thereon. THE TRUSTEES.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 10, 1773.

THE next meeting of the ſubſcribers to the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of Clergymen is to be held on Saturday the firſt day of May next. Officers for the preſent year are the Reverend John Camm, treaſurer, the Reverend Samuel Klug, William Bland, William Willie, Henry Skyring, James Maury Fontaine, and Thomas Lundie, truſtees; the Reverend William Harriſon the morning preacher, and the Reverend Mr. Price the afternoon preacher. JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate of George Livingſtone, late of Glouceſter county, deceaſed, to make ſuch demand known to me before the firſt day of June next, as I ſhall by that time ſettle my adminiſtration of the ſaid eſtate, and not look upon myſelf as being liable for any demand that may be made afterwards, whether by bond, judgment, or account.

CORNELIUS LIVINGSTONE.

AMELIA, March 1, 1773.

WHEREAS laſt September Amelia court day I purchaſed a bay mare and ſorrel colt of a horſe jockey, who ſaid he came from North Carolina, and gave my bond, or note of hand, with Abraham Green, junior, ſecurity, for thirty two pounds, payable in April next; and whereas I have been ſince informed that the ſaid beaſts were ſtolen, this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note of hand, as I will not anſwer it till I am ſatisfied that I have a good right to the ſaid mare and colt. WILLIAM WILSON.

THE inſpectors at Page's and Crutchfield's warehouſes take this early oppportunity of informing the public that no tobacco will be ſhipped by them from their reſpective warehouſes unleſs the inſpection money accompanies the notes or orders. Their frequent diſappointments from ſhippers of tobacco oblige them to inſert this advertiſement in the gazette.

TINSLEY & CLARKE,
CLARKE & WINGFIELD.

N. B. Inſpection 6s. 4d. per hogſhead.

TAKEN up, in Goochland, two ſorrel horſes, with white faces, hanging manes, ſwitch tails, and are ſhod all round; the largeſt of them is about 4 feet 8 inches high, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, but no perceivable brand; the other is about 4 feet 5 inches high, his hind legs white, and is branded on the off buttock ● ● ●. Poſted, and appraiſed, the largeſt to 7l. and the other to 9l.

ELIZABETH HODGES.

TAKEN up, in Albemarle, a ſmall grey mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock ●, has a wart on her right ear, her hind feet are white, has a hanging mane and tail, trots altogether, and is about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

EDWARD BARBER.

RICHMOND county, March 1, 1773.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern that there will be taken no other than gold or ſilver for the inſpection of tobacco at Totuſkey inſpection. THE INSPECTORS.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 3, 1773.

UPON the night of Saturday the 27th ult. the ſtore kept by the ſubſcriber, in the abſence of his employer, George Mitchell, of Fredericksburg, merchant, was broke open, and robbed of a drawer containing caſh, a bill of ſale from George Mitchell to Col. Fielding Lewis, ſundry other papers, tobacco notes, a caſe with money, ſcales and weights; and a garnet necklace, ſet in gold like open roſes, valued at about twenty guineas.

The TOBACCO, viz:

On FREDERICKSBURG warehouſe.
When received. Dec. 21, 1773.

		marks.	No.	groſs.	tare.	nett.
		E C.	483	1204	133	1071
1773.	Jan. 19.	W H.	1132	952	124	828
	27.	R D.	1131	1374	127	1247
(R D remarked WD, with a crow's foot, and figure of 4, between. No. 2)						
	Feb. 9.	R D.	377	1096	153	944
			155	1142	108	1034
			800	1108	104	1004
	24.	W A.	175	1286	110	1176
On ROYSTON's.						
1773.	Jan. 11.	HE.	1143	823	119	704
	Feb. 12.	RY.	1218	800	114	686
On DIXON's.						
	Jan. 27.	IA.	384	1160	120	1040
			385	1130	124	1006
	Feb. 24.	NMB.	2	1343	187	1156
			4	1190	100	1090
On MORTON's.						
	23.	M.	148	1284	125	1156
				1284	128	2156
		WG.	142	1114	96	1018
On CONWAY's.						
	16.	LW.	355	1120	118	1002
On ROY's.						
1772.	July 22.	L.	1158	1090	102	988
On QUANTICO.						
	March 10.	IC.	1912	1149	107	1042
On EAST YORK RIVER.						
1773.	Jan. 7.	CD.	1	1128	123	1005
			2	1156	114	1042

Upon making out a proper liſt of the tobacco on Fredericksburg, Royſton's, and Dixon's, the notes have been got, liſts of the tobacco on other warehouſes have been ſent, and the notes are expected in courſe, of which the public are requeſted to take notice, as well for the particular ſafety of individuals as for the detection of the villainous banditti, whoſe education being probably of a degree with their humanity, they may be ignorant enough to expoſe the above contents, where they cannot fail of being detected after this timely notice, to which the public are again entreated to pay due regard.—If any perſon, having a juſt ſuſpicion tending to the diſcovery of the above robbery, or have got any of the above contents ignorantly, or otherwiſe, their diſcovering the ſame to the ſubſcriber ſhall be duly acknowledged.

JOHN MUNRO,
For GEORGE MITCHELL.

THE NOTED HORSE,

OLD PARTNER,

ſtands at my plantation in Goochland, and will cover mares at FIVE POUNDS the ſeaſon each mare. There is very good paſturage; but I will not be anſwerable for any mares that may be ſtolen, or ſtrayed away. THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 3, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

ANDREW MILLER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Goochland, near two years ago, a likely Negro man named JUBA, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, between 25 and 30 years of age, by birth an African, ſquints much, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about Mattox's warehouſe, in the northern neck, where he formerly lived with Mr. Archibald Bryce, or Hobb's Hole in Eſſex. Whoever will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, or TEN POUNDS for committing him to any gaol within this colony, ſo that I get him again. JOHN BOLLING.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, from Berkeley mills, in Charles City, the 7th of January laſt, a grey mare, four feet four inches high, has a buſhy mane and tail, branded on the near buttock I. Whoever conveys the ſaid mare to Berkeley mills ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS. CALEB BLAG.

THERE is now remaining in Totuſkey warehouſe one hogſhead of tobacco, which has been inſpected three years, John Smith, proprietor, marked with a crow's foot, with an S in the middle, and an O at the top, number 11, groſs 1145, tare 95, nett 1050. THE INSPECTORS.

TAKEN up, in Prince George, a roan mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſprig tail and hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

SARAH EPPES.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the ſheriff of Albemarle county, greeting: We command you to ſummon Charles Thompſon and Richard Bruce, executors of David Thompſon, deceaſed, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, in chancery, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on the ſecond Thurſday in next month, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt them by David Anderſon. And have then there this writ. Witneſs John Nicholas, clerk of our ſaid court, the eighteenth day of September, in the tenth year of our reign.

TUCKER WOODSON, D. C.

To be LET, to the loweſt bidder, on Tueſday the 16th of this inſtant (March) at the plantation of Mr. Samuel Grigſby,

SUNDRY BUILDINGS for the uſe of the pariſh of Leeds, viz. a ſtone houſe 32 by 28, a kitchen, ſtable, and other outhouſes. Thirty five thouſand weight of tobacco will be paid in June next. The plans may be ſeen the preceding day by applying to Mr. Pickett, one of the ſubſcribers. The undertakers muſt give bond, and approved ſecurity.

J. MOFFETT,
M. PICKETT,
J. OBANNON,
H. PEYTON.

PRINCESS ANNE, February 12, 1773.

THIS is to acquaint Charles Conner, ſon of Lewis Conner, late of Norfolk county, deceaſed, that he may hear of ſomething to his advantage by applying to

WILLIAM WISHART.

STRAYED from Mr. Henry Bell's, in Buckingham, on the 24th of February laſt, a bright bay horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock ●, has a ſcar on his left cheek near the eye, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 7 or 8 years old, is pretty and high ſpirited, trots faſt for his ſize, and when he gallops gathers quick. Whoever brings him to me, near Mr. Trent's, or to Mr. Bell, ſhall be well rewarded.

DOLPHIN DREW.

THIS is to give public notice that the buſineſs of the cuſtomhouſe of South Potowmack was diſcontinued at Lee Hall (where the office has been kept for many years) on Friday the 29th of January, 1773, and the cuſtomhouſe books and papers are removed to Homony Hall, the ſeat of the late Col. James Steptoe, which is on the river, and is the ſecond houſe above Sandy Point; the office is there opened for the diſpatch of public buſineſs.

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

To be LET, on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, being court day,

THE building of a BRICK WORK HOUSE two ſtories high. A plan will be ſhewn, and the terms agreed on, the day the work is let.

JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, } Churchwardens.
MATTHEW PHRIPP, }

NORFOLK, March 3, 1773.

OLD LISBON and low priced WHITE WINES, LOAF SUGAR, and a few WHEAT FANS, to be ſold by

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his ſkin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waiſtcoat, and a coat of the ſame, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a white man. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the ſaid ſlave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof. BURWELL BASSETT.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland, the 12th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh convict ſervant man named MATTHEW THARP, by trade a gardener, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, much pitted with the ſmallpox, has ſhort dark hair, but generally wears a dark wig over it clubbed; had on, and took with him, a pair of leather breeches, light coloured cloth coat, old ſtriped jacket, ſeveral white and oznabrig ſhirts, one check ditto, an old brown holland coat, ſtriped holland trowſers much ſtained, ſhoes and ſtockings of many ſorts, a hat almoſt new, with a band and buckle. This fellow was convicted, laſt June Oyer court was a twelvemonth, for horſeſtealing. Whoever will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward. I have been credibly informed that ſome time after the ſaid Tharp eloped, he went down to Williamſburg, and applied to John Randolph, Eſquire, for a paſs, which he obtained.

JOSEPH PEIRCE.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a dark brindle cow, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, appears to be very old, and has ſome white by her bag. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

To be SOLD, at Norfolk, on Friday the 12th of this inſtant (March)

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Captain James Patterſon, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, conſiſting of one half of the brigantine Friendſhip, and her cargo, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Norfolk, and ſundry other articles. Her cargo conſiſts of red and white hogſhead ſtaves and heading, bread and flour. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any accounts or bonds againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, that the ſame may be adjuſted, and paid according to their dignity.

MARSDEN, MAXWELL, and Company,
Adminiſtrators.

N. B. The other half of the ſaid veſſel and cargo will be ſold at the ſame time.

KING & QUEEN, *January* 28, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the colony very ſoon.

EDWARD WYATT.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 1, 1773.

I HAVE lately received a power of attorney from Meſſieurs John Thompſon and Walter King, of Briſtol, merchants, and ſurviving partners of Tarpley, Thompſon, and company, to collect the debts due to that company, with directions to commence ſuits, without loſs of time, againſt thoſe debtors who delay payment. The ſituation of this concern (which has proved an unfortunate one to theſe Gentlemen) makes a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof abſolutely neceſſary: This conſideration therefore, as well as the very long indulgence the debtors have already received, will, it is hoped, induce them to make ſpeedy payment; if not, I ſhall moſt certainly obſerve my inſtructions, however diſagreeable they may prove to the perſons concerned. JOHN TAZEWELL.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, by virtue of a deed from Mr. Benjamin Chapman to the ſubſcriber, on Thurſday the 1ſt of April, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Hick's Ford, in Brunſwick county,

ALL the eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Chapman, conſiſting of twenty likely NEGROES, many of which are very choice fellows; alſo about thirty good WORK HORSES, OXEN, STOCKS of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of December next for one half the purchaſe money, the other half to be ready money; all bonds to bear intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged. The public may be aſſured that the ſale will be on the day above mentioned.

W. EDWARDS.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 27th of this inſtant (March)

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber formerly lived, in Dinwiddie, on Namizeen road, about 14 miles above Peterſburg, whereon is a very good dwellinghouſe 28 feet ſquare, four rooms on the lower floor, and two above, two brick chimnies, with three fireplaces, a good kitchen 32 by 16, with brick chimnies alſo, a very good weaving houſe, with a ſtone chimney, and a barn 32 feet by 20, a ſmokehouſe 12 feet ſquare, and ſome other convenient outhouſes; likewiſe a very good apple and peach orchard, and ground ſufficient to work ſix hands. The place is ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs. Alſo two hundred acres of land in the ſame county, on Butterwood creek, with houſes and orchards, and four hundred and fifty acres more on Whippernock creek and Hatch's Run, whereon is a ſmall plantation. An undoubted right will be made to the purchaſers, and patents given for each tract. Credit will be allowed for one half of the money till October next, and for the other half a twelvemonth longer, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity. There will likewiſe be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a ſet of blackſmith's tools, a waggon, an ox cart, and ſome ſtock, for which credit will be given till October next. STEPHEN DANCE.

*** The ſale is to be at the firſt mentioned place.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 24, 1773.

WHEREAS ſome of thoſe indebted on the books here have not paid due regard to my advertiſement of the 1ſt of December laſt, I give them this laſt notice that all and every account not paid off, or a good part of it, before the 20th of April, or our May fair at fartheſt, or ſettled by bond, or other ſpecialty, before that time, will moſt certainly be put into the hands of a lawyer, without reſpect of perſons. Unavoidable reaſons will oblige me to this, which I ſhall probably, in time, acquaint them with. Thoſe who are put to trouble and expence cannot now blame me for want of notice. I have ſold part of the goods on hand, but ſo as not to diſſort the ſtore, and have ſtill a large aſſortment by me, which I will ſell in wholeſale or retail on the terms formerly advertiſed. Any perſon who will purchaſe the whole ſhall have them on terms which they themſelves will ſay are very low and reaſonable.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

FALMOUTH *February* 26, 1773.

A CAUSE having aroſe to prevent Mr. Francis Hay from continuing the direction of Mr. William Cuninghame and company's buſineſs at Dumfries, he is ſucceeded therein by Mr. William Cuninghame, to whom, or to his order, all perſons indebted for tranſactions with the deceaſed Mr. John Neilſon, or Mr. Hay, on account of ſaid company, are deſired to pay the reſpective ſums they owe. The buſineſs will be continued to the former extent, and the uſual indulgence of credit given.

JAMES ROBISON.

RUN away from Urbanna, on Monday the 8th of February, an Engliſh convict ſervant named JOHN WOOD, by trade a bricklayer, about 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick and well ſet, ſpeaks very plain, of a brown complexion, very full faced, wears long brown hair tied behind, and is pitted with the ſmallpox; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured duffil frock coat with white metal buttons, a light yellow waiſtcoat, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, a fine hat about half worn, with a knee garter buckled round the crown, and a piece of a knee garter ſewed on for a loop to the button, one white and one oznabrig ſhirt, and a piece of black ſilk which he wore about his neck in the manner of a neckcloth, together with ſundry other clothes which he ſtole, viz. two pair of ſhoes, one pair of white worſted hoſe, one pair of grey ditto, one white ſhirt, a light coloured wilton cloth coat half worn, and a ſtriped ſilk waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to the ſubſcriber in Glouceſter county, or to Mr. George Lorimer in Urbanna, ſhall have FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable expences paid.

JOHN HOWLET.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

Virginia, to wit.

WHEREAS I have received information upon oath that GIDEON RUCKER and SHEM COOKE, late of the county of Pittſylvania, and JOHN HIGHTOWER and JOSEPH HIGHTOWER, late of the county of Lunenburg, have been concerned in the counterfeiting and paſſing ſeveral treaſury notes of this colony, and are fled, ſo that the proceſs of law cannot be ſerved on them: To the end, therefore, that ſuch atrocious offenders may be brought to juſtice, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby in his Majeſty's name ſtrictly charging and commanding all ſheriffs, conſtables, and other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid offenders, and them or either of them having found, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. And for the more effectual diſcovery of the ſaid offenders, I do hereby promiſe a reward of FIFTY POUNDS for the apprehending of each of them, to be paid on his or their conviction.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, this 25th day of February, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lunenburg, laſt April, a Negro man named DAVID, about 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has had a whitlow on his right thumb; he was cloathed as Negroes commonly are. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in any of his Majeſty's gaols.

JOHN WINN

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, out of one of my lots in Williamſburg, a bright bay mare, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, and long black mane, very big with foal, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots extremely well in a chair, and was, I believe, ſhod before, her brand, if any, not known, and upon turning her head to the left there appears a ſwelling under her throat, juſt at the joining of the neck and head. If ſhe is ſtolen, I will give any perſon THREE POUNDS upon conviction of the thief; if not, TWENTY SHILLINGS upon her delivery to the ſubſcriber, in Williamſburg.

WILLIAM BLAND.

Cuſtomhouſe, Boſton, December 15, 1772.

WHEREAS there has been great neglect on the part of the owners of ſundry veſſels in the plantations, in not complying with the act of the 7th and 8th of William III. chap. 22d, and more particularly the 21ſt ſection, wherein it is enacted, "That no ſhip's name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards charged without regiſtering ſuch ſhip *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any transfer of property to another port, and delivering up the former certificate to be cancelled; and in caſe there be any alteration of property in the ſame port, by the ſale of one or more ſhares in any ſhip after regiſtering thereof, ſuch ſale ſhall always be acknowledged by endorſement on the certificate of the regiſter, before two witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire property in ſuch ſhip remains to ſome of the ſubjects of Great Britain, if any diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame. And whereas all veſſels trading at, or belonging to, any port in America, the owners or maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the directions given in the ſaid act, will be liable to the ſame proſecutions and penalties as if ſuch veſſels were owned entirely by foreigners, the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms therefore give this notice, that all perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By order of the commiſſioners.

SAMUEL MATHER, Principal Secretary.

DOCTOR GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST, at Philadelphia, thus publicly gives notice that he propoſes to be at Williamſburg about the middle of April next, where thoſe perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have precluded them from the benefit of applying for aſſiſtance at Philadelphia may conſult him in all diſorders of the eye, and its appendages, and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons, likewiſe, who have been born deaf and dumb, or thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted.

COMMITTED to Weſtmoreland county gaol a Negro man who calls himſelf JOE, and ſays he belongs to Jeſſe Pollard, of Amelia; he appears to be about 35 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, cotton breeches and jacket, and a ſheepſkin cap The owner is deſired to take him away, and pay charges.

RICHARD BARNETT, Gaoler.

I WILL ſell twelve or fifteen hundred acres of rich LAND on each ſide of *Fiſh Pond* creek, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, whereon are all neceſſary houſes for cropping; alſo the CORN, FODDER, and STOCK on the ſaid land, and ſix valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES. If my debtors had not unjuſtly kept me out of conſiderable ſums of money for a long time I ſhould have had no occaſion to have ſold land or Negroes to have paid my debts. Land that I ſold eleven years ago I am not yet paid for, and a cargo of goods I entruſted a notorious villain with ſeveral years ago, I have not received forty pounds from him, and he refuſes to let me ſee the books to copy them, or to ſettle with me.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

*** The land ſhall be laid off in parcels if not ſold ſoon

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Accomack* a runaway ſlave, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very likely, and has a ſcar over his left eye, at his firſt commitment ſaid he belonged to Mr. *Otto Ball* on *James* river, but now ſays he belongs to Mr. *Morgan Sabb* in *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*, and formerly was the property of Mr. *Cornelius Dirwick* of *Maryland*, and was ſold by Capt. *Benjamin Hammond* to the ſaid *Sabb*, and that his own name is ABNER; had with him, when taken up, two oznabrig ſhirts, and one pair of trowſers. He ſays he has been from his maſter two or three years, and has followed the water ever ſince. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of

ISAAC DUNTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about the middle of *September* laſt, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, having been ſome years in the *Weſt Indies*, and has loſt two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig ſhirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trouſers. As he has been uſed to the ſea, he will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, and make his eſcape out of the colony; all maſters of veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any perſon who will deliver ſaid ſlave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portſmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s*6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*s*. the firſt Week, and 2*s*. each Time after; and long ones in Proportion.